The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters of interest occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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WORKERS' LIFE INSURANCE PLAN PROVES VALUE OF CO-OP. METHOD

Washington, June 21.—"The life insurance system conducted by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers proves that life insurance is a legitimate function of the trade union movement," declare brotherhood officials.

The day is coming, it is stated, when the worker will use his labor organization as a service institution. It will be his insurance company, his bank, his merchant, his home builder.

The beneficiary feature of the insurance plan was opposed at first, but this feeling has been swept aside by the success officials report the plan has been in operation two years.

Each member must carry a $1,000 policy. The cost is 90 cents a month. Only members of the brotherhood are eligible for this insurance.

The electrical workers could purchase their insurance from a private company but claim this is not economical.

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The last report showed that the unionists have assets that total $627,000, and this is increasing at the rate of $1,000 for every working day of the year. The unionists will now reduce the cost of their insurance, but will pile up a surplus that will make them an economic power.

used for expenses, as contrasted to a total of 5 cents out of each 90 cents paid by electrical workers. This is a striking example of what the workers can do by honestly applied co-operative methods."

One of the reasons for high costs of life insurance issued by private companies is shown by figures on the cost of maintaining those private companies.

The unionists show that where their cost was $27,493 in one year, one old-line insurance company paid $320,000 for costs. Another company paid $320,000, another $491,000.

Well known fraternal insurance associations have cost charges that average five and six times more than the unionists.

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WOMEN IN INDUSTRY ARE NOT TEMPORARY

Washington, June 21.—Figures on women in Alabama industries, issued by the department of women's bureau, contradict the theory that women wage earners are for the most part young persons who work for wages temporarily.

Twenty-eight per cent of the women reporting were between 16 and 20 years old, 58.6 per cent between 20 and 30, and 28.9 per cent between 30 and 50.

Sixty-per cent of the women reporting had been working three years or longer; 42 per cent, five years or longer; and 22.5 per cent, 10 years or longer in the trade in which they were occupied at the time of the survey.

"Because the idea persists that women are in industry only during brief periods," says the report, "there is a marked tendency to put them at work at low skilled jobs where there is obviously less economic advantage, less pressure to keep them from shifting to other jobs.

"Approximately 60 per cent of the women contributed all they made to the family income, 5 per cent contributed nothing financially, and 34 per cent had a definite and appreciable amount of work to do at home daily. These facts bear upon the need for the industrial training of women and the discontinuing discrimination in wage rates on the basis of sex."

Alabama is one of the five states that make no attempt to control the hours of working women. Because of this majority of industries in which were studied do home work, the report states that "it is particularly essential that these details of the industrial employment be kept well within their supply of strength."

Federal Child Labor Amendment Defended By High State Official

Albany, N. Y., June 21.—State Industrial Commissioner Shientag disagrees with those who claim congress will arbitrarily prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age if the federal child labor amendment is approved by three-fourths of the states.

"No state has ever enacted such legislation, and it is inconceivable that congress should go so far," Mr. Shientag said.

"Assurances on this point comes from the very moderate character of the child labor laws passed by congress some years ago, which were subsequently declared unconstitutional," he said. "In a word, the purpose of the proposed amendment is to enable congress to adopt minimum standards in connection with the prohibition of child labor, the individual states to retain the right to extend the federal requirements to meet their respective necessities."

The federal child labor law, which was declared unconstitutional, was far less rigorous, Mr. Shientag pointed out, than child labor laws in force in this state.

"In my opinion," he said, "it will be a long time, if ever, before any federal child law will have more stringent requirements than the state of New York demands for the protection of the health, the safety, and the welfare of its children."

STAND PAT SENATORS SHIELD POSTAL WORKERS WAGE VETO

Washington, June 21.—While postal workers are incensed at the presidential veto of their pay bill, they are not unmindful of the old guard's shifty tactics in the senate. The veto was read to the senate six hours before adjournment on Saturday, June 7. The senate had time to act, but it sidestepped, though there were but three votes against the bill when it passed that body. There were but six votes against it in the house. The senate could see the veto would be overridden if senators were permitted to vote. Parliamentary tricks made this impossible.

Postal workers are particularly resentful at Senators Edge of New Jersey, Moses of New Hampshire, Phipps of Colorado and Sterling of South Dakota. The first three framed the bill and the postal employes insist they should at least make an attempt to have the senate act on the veto.

Senator Edge left Washington for Atlantic City the night before the veto and does not remain at his post until this legislation was finally enacted. Senator Moses claims to be a friend of the postal workers. He made no attempt to bring the veto message to a vote.

Little is expected of Senator Phipps. The postal workers call attention to his pre-election promises in their behalf, and to his oversight of these promises while making a successful fight to get favorable action on his pet bill for the relief of millionaire mine owners in Colorado.

Senator Sterling, a lameduck, chairman of the senate post office committee, and who is now seeking an ambassadorship, was careful not to offend the white house.

Postmaster General New has been a consistent foe of the wage increase. The sentiment of postal workers is almost equalled by labor editors, who see their long fight for the federal employes won and then lost.

Both the postal workers and the labor editors point out that everyone who had any part in knifing the increase, loudly protest against a strike as an offensive weapon. Yet they disregard every time they are approached in a respectful, orderly manner by a group of non-strike workers.

The Amalgamated Journal, official magazine of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, declared the "President Coolidge made an egregious blunder."

The Labor Review of Dayton, Ohio, makes the statement: "Government employees should form all street connections. Then they can get what they want—protection, guaranteed profits an' everything."

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IS GOOSE-STEP PLAN

Chicago, June 21.—Organized labor is suspicious of the junior high school system, which, it is said, will establish class divisions among young children.

Speaking before a committee of the Chicago board of education, Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois state federation of labor, compared the new schools to the German pre-war system of compelling class division at an early age. "This," the trade unionist declared, "is contrary to everything we have stood for in this country that can be called American.

"A youngster is put through a card index and catalogued, after a so-called ability test, to discover what he is best fitted for; then he is taken into the junior high and immediately begins the effort on the part of the specially appointed representatives of the school system to induce the child and the parents to finally agree what the future of the little boy or girl is to be.

"What occupation are you going to enter? What sort of a trade are you going to follow? are some of the questions asked.

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Chicago, June 21.—Glowing financial reports of the Kansas City street car company are proof that the company "union" is a lop-sided scheme maintained by the employer, says the Union Labor Bulletin, issued by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Four years ago the Kansas City concern locked out its union employes, and prior to last year its losses during that time averaged $500,000 a year. In 1923 a company "union" was organized, and the sweating process that was established turned the deficit into a profit of $500,000.

Work conditions is indicated by the company's statement that more than 6,000 men were employed in a three-year period to obtain an operating force of 1,800 men.

The labor turnover in one year amounted to 81.7 per cent, which shows that the men are not very contented, says the Union Leader. "Last year this turnover was reduced to 30.2 per cent, so that nearly one-third of the employes still quit the service. Of these, 14.3 were in the service more than one year, and 15.7 per cent less than one year.

"This is what is attributed 'increased efficiency' as shown in the decrease in the annual payroll of $558,106 for the period ending with 1923. For the same period, car miles operated increased 600,889; the total number of cars decreased from 4,089 to 3,400, and the men in service in the peak hour increased from 640 to 694.

"It is easily understood from the foregoing why profits are made on the Kansas City system. The company claims that it is possible, through low wage rates and inferior work conditions, to take these profits out of the hides of employes."

UNION IS PUNISHED; COURT UPHOLDS ACT

New York, June 21.—The appellate division of the supreme court has ruled that when a local union disciplines its members illegally and refuses to refund the money its international union has the right to seize its charter.

Four years ago, Peekskill plumbers went on strike, and that international paid strike benefits. The international officers later discovered that some of the strike benefits were paid to members who worked at other occupations during the strike. A demand was made on the local for a return of this money, and in accordance with the request resulted in a forfeiture of the local's charter. A lower court ordered the international to restore the charter, but on appeal by the international this decision was unanimously reversed by the appellate division.

The higher court ruled that every opportunity was given the Peekskill local to reinstate itself, and that the local was clearly guilty of receiving strike benefits and disbursing same in defiance of the general rules and practices of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

The decision is along a uniform line of rulings by higher courts that when men agree to abide by rules of a trade union or other organization they can not expect relief from courts when they are disciplined for violating these rules.

COAL OWNERS DEFEATED; MINERS ARE RELEASED

Fayetteville, W. Va., June 21.—Coal owners have been defeated in their attempt to "railroad" officials of the Miners' union to the penitentiary.

Treason and murder charges against C. F. Keeney, Frank Keeney, Fred Mooney and William Blizzard have collapsed.

The prosecution told the circuit court here that former trials have produced only negative results and that additional witnesses have disappeared, making further action futile.

The charges were based on the march of miners during the strike of three years ago. Inflamed by the coal owners' and men, citizens formed a mob to march into Logan county, the home of the gun men. Trade union officials induced the mob to abandon their wild venture. In a statement by managers they coal owners pictured the accused as leading at the head of thousands of miners bent on armed throwing the government. The miners were indicted in Logan county, but they secured a change of venue from that center of union labor. To escape the coal owners' poison propaganda they later secured venue changes from Morgan and Greenbrier counties.

The coal operators have made every attempt to conceal their support of the prosecution. Their attorneys directed the fight and their money made it possible to round up witnesses for the state.

SEAMEN ARE NEEDED TO DEFEND NATION

San Francisco, June 21.—"Is it too much to expect American journalists to understand that United States can never maintain or develop sea power as long as our ship operators insist upon employing the cheapest men available, regardless of race, color, or nationality?" asks Paul Scharrenburg, editor of Seamen's Journal.

"The late Captain Mahan, in his momentous work, 'The Influence of Sea Power Upon History,' expressed strong convictions upon this subject when he asserted that sea power is not necessarily a matter of warships alone, even though at the moment they be properly manned," said the labor editor.

"'No nation,' continued Captain Mahan, 'can afford to maintain in times of peace a trained naval force in the regular service sufficiently extensive for the requirements of a long, exhausting war. Dependence must be on the merchant marine to recruit the broken complements, and in that stage where two nations have resort to such recruiting it may fare ill with the one whose merchant marine is the less skilled.'

"No modern American writer has placed such a valuation upon the seafaring people of this country," said Editor Scharrenberg.

"The success of American ship operators in bringing Chinese seamen to our ports for employment on American ships in the foreign trade has far-reaching consequences. Under a ruling of the department of commerce Americans will be engaged in the intercoastal trade from ports on the Atlantic to ports on the Pacific have been held to be engaged in the foreign trade simply because they touch at one or two foreign ports enroute. This ruling enables these identical ships, engaged in the intercoastal trade, to also carry Chinese. Considering the trend of events, no one should be surprised to see Orientals break into the coastwise trade between ports on the Atlantic or between ports on the Pacific. At any rate, every year shows more opportunity for Asiatics in American ships, while the American boys who manned our ships during the war are looking for jobs.

"The publicists who recently spread themselves about the decreasing strength of the American navy have so far entirely ignored the serious problems raised by the present manning of American merchant vessels.

"Is it too much to hope that our journalists will learn to look beyond the length of their nose?

TAX BURDEN GROWS

Washington, June 21.—Taxes for all purposes in this country have increased 127 per cent in five years, according to a report of the federal trade commission. The total tax paid in 1922 was $7,750,000,000. Federal taxes constituted nearly one-half of this amount.

It is estimated that of the $32,000,000,000 gross securities outstanding, $4,500,000,000 were owned by wealthy individuals and nearly $12,000,000,000 were owned by corporations.

This information is of interest in view of the campaign to check the issuance of these securities. In that event the securities now outstanding would increase in value.

OPPOSE WAGE CUTS

Boston, June 21.—Opposition to wage cuts "at this time" is recorded by President Wood of the American woolen combine.

"No true American at this time would wish to see any reduction in wages or the general purchasing and consuming power in the country," he said.

CANT MISBRAND CIGARS

Washington, June 21.—The federal trade commission has ordered cigar manufacturers to desist from using the words "Havana" and "Tampa" on their cigar boxes when the cigars are made of domestic tobacco.

PAVING CUTTERS UNITE

Camden, N. J, June 21.—Paving cutters in this city have organized.

CULINARY CRAFTS GAIN

Portland, Ore., June 21.—The culinary crafts have signed contracts with 147 eating places in this city.

WAGE LAW WEAKENED; VIOLATOR SHIELDED

Boston, June 21.—The state supreme court has declared unconstitutional that part of the minimum wage law which empowers the minimum wage commission to compel newspapers to publish the names of employers who are not complied with same.

A test case was made of a complaint against the Transcript company for refusal to accept as an advertisement a notice of the commission affecting the F. Jordan Dodge company, a million-dollar dry goods concern. The newspaper was found guilty in the lower court.

In reversing this decision Chief Justice Rugg of the supreme court pointed out that under the law a newspaper must publish the notices at the rates commonly charged for space "no matter how great may be the practical loss."

"The protection afforded to the publication of libelous matter by libelous publications made pursuant to the statute is of uncertain nature," said Justice Rugg. "The constitutional power of the legislature to deprive one altogether of his right of action against the publication of a libel may be open to doubt."

This decision is below at the theory that decisions of the wage commission can be enforced by public opinion. Friends of the minimum wage law insisted that the commission "name" names of firms who disobey the commission's orders would enforce obedience. The state supreme court's decision makes the commission powerless.

DETECTIVE AGENCY PADDED STRIKE COST

Rochester, N. Y., June 21.—The head of a strikebreaking detective agency can not escape prosecution for padding payrolls on the ground that a fraud against a railroad is not a fraud against the government.

Through this technicality, John J. Ascher, head of Ascher detective agency, together with others, attempted to escape from the clutches of the law, but they were balked by Federal Judge Hazel.

Ascher, together with Edward J. Miles, formerly of the New York Central police, and others, are charged with having conspired to defraud the government of more than $100,000 by padding payrolls during strikes on the New York Central at Buffalo, in April and May, 1920.

Government officials declare Judge Hazel's ruling makes the Ascher case one of the most important that has been tried in years. The decision, it is stated, paves the way for prosecution of scores who also defrauded the government of millions of dollars during the administration of the transportation act of 1920.

BUREAU SHAKEN UP

Washington, June 21.—It is stated that Attorney General Stone, successor of Daugherty, has shaken up the secret service bureau of that department. All the "honorary agents" appointed by Daugherty and Burns have been dropped, it is stated. These agents are well-known business men who were given a badge and entitled to certain privileges in return for information they were alleged to place at the disposal of the department. Many of the old-time "flickers" have been replaced by law school graduates.

GAS LAW SET ASIDE

New York, June 21.—Federal District Judge Bryce Winslow has set aside the state law which provides for a $1 gas rate. The court says it is not in the province of the judiciary to set rates, but the court can stop confiscation. The gas companies will continue their charge of $1.38 per 1,000 feet.

OPPOSE TRADE UNIONISM.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 21.—With unusual frankness several furniture stores in this city agree to pay wages demanded by their carpet and linoleum layers if these workers will give up their union.

The workers in asking for more will their rates be maintained after they comply with the bosses' request!

PLUMBERS ORGANIZE

Columbus, Ind., June 21.—Plumbers at this place have organized and are affiliated with the trade union movement.

HARBOR WORKERS GAIN

Montreal, June 21.—The harbor commission has increased wages of 2,500 employes on an average of 10 per cent. Better work conditions will be installed.

WESTERN UNION OBJECTS TO ORGANIZED WORKERS

Chicago, June 21.—The Western Union telegraph company has secured an injunction against the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other building trades unions. When the company installs its service in huge office buildings that are being erected, it is often compelled to employ non-electrical workers.

Intentionally it attempts to use unorganized workers and other building craftsmen refuse to labor with the non-unionists. The company has had its non-unionists work from midnight to noons, Sundays and at night when the building trades men were not employed thereon.

This has increased costs, and the company, naturally, one way to end this policy—use force. It has called on Federal Judge Wilkerson, Daugherty's old law firm associate, to issue an injunction against unionists who walking off the job when non-unionists appear. The court granted the request.

The building tradesmen, however, are not awe struck at the mass of legal terror that deputy marshals hand them. The workers are suggesting to the officers of the court that they inform his honor no federal judge can compel them to work with non-unionists.

ENGINE POWER WASTED; WORKERS' PLEA IGNORED

Atlantic City, June 21.—Between two and three billion dollars' worth of locomotive power is annually lost in this country and experts will devise methods to utilize this waste, it was announced at the meeting of the American railway association.

Railroad executives, it was stated, are surprised that the locomotives of the combined railroads of the country are operated in revenue service on an average less than eight hours a day.

Railroad employes made this identical point when they protested the eight-hour movement that culminated in the Adamson law. At that time the employes pointed out that trains could be speeded up, and that this would benefit the community through quicker freight deliveries.

SALES TAX REJECTED BY CANADIAN BUSINESS

Montreal, June 21.—The Canadian sales tax was declared "economically unsound" by Dominion business men at the annual convention of the Canadian manufacturers' association in this city.

"The tax was recently reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. It was declared that the tax has raised the cost of living in Canada, has pyramided costs to manufacturers and placed a heavy handicap on them.

The sales tax has been strongly urged in the United States, and the Dominion of Canada was cited as the sales tax enthusiasts as an example of the benefits that follow this legislation.

WARNS OF CANCER "CURES"

New York, June 21.—A warning against cancer "cures" and cancer "discoveries" has been made public by Health Commissioner Monoghan. This statement follows a conference of medical men at which it was cited that claims recently made as to the cure for cancer have not been proved as having scientific value.

APPOINT MEDIATORS

New York, June 21.—Governor Smith has appointed advisory commission to settle garment workers and employers in adjusting differences. The unionists are asking that the industry be stabilized by making it work fundamental changes. They insist that the jobbers are unnecessary.

ZINC MINERS ORGANIZING

Oklahoma City, June 21.—Zinc miners in this state are affiliating with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. These miners are engaged in a calling that is fraught with occupational diseases.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED ILLEGALLY

Montreal, June 21.—Organized labor protests against the illegal employment of children in local canning factories. The labor department is asked to enforce the law.

UNITING TAXI DRIVERS

Montreal, June 21.—Taxi drivers in this city are being organized with the aid of the trades and labor council.

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Albany, N. Y., June 21.—State Industrial Commissioner Shientag disagrees with those who claim congress will arbitrarily prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age if the federal child labor amendment is approved by three-fourths of the states.

"No state has ever enacted such legislation, and it is inconceivable that congress should go so far," Mr. Shientag said.

"Assurances on this point comes from the very moderate character of the child labor laws passed by congress some years ago, which were subsequently declared unconstitutional," he said. "In a word, the purpose of the proposed amendment is to enable congress to adopt minimum standards in connection with the prohibition of child labor, the individual states to retain the right to extend the federal requirements to meet their respective necessities."

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UNIONISTS ON BOARD TO RECOMMEND LAWS

Albany, June 21.—Five trade unionists have been appointed by Governor Smith as representatives of labor on the state industrial council. This body includes an equal number of employing interests. The purpose of the council is to confer with and make recommendations to the state industrial commissioner. The trade union appointees are: Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers; John M. O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer of the state federation of labor; Thomas J. Curtis, vice president of the state federation of labor; Jeremiah Ryan, secretary of the Binghamton central labor union, and John J. Helkett of the Brooklyn building trades.

ATTACK LABOR LAW

Seattle, June 21.—Private employment agencies in this city are opposing the state law which dispenses with expensive formalities when a worker runs for less than $20. The agencies also oppose the law which compels them to return railroad fare to a worker who has been sent out of the city for a job that does not exist.

ELEVATOR MEN "GO UP"

Detroit, Mich., June 21.—A wage increase to $1.29 cents an hour for bonemen has been secured by the Elevator Constructors' union. Helpers are advanced to 97 cents an hour.

CONTRACTS RENEWED

Albany, N. Y., June 21.—Officers of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers have renewed their contracts with all paper making concerns.

JUDGE ROSS REBUKED BY FEDERAL COURT

Memphis, Tenn., June 21.—Federal Judge Ross, who sentenced Editor Cohen, of the local labor paper, to jail on contempt proceedings, was rebuked by the federal court of appeals at Cincinnati in setting aside his rulings in a criminal case.

When the labor editor was cited for contempt of court, his attorneys were given but 20 minutes to present their defense. In the criminal case, remanded back for retrial, Judge Ross ruled that the defense could have but 15 minutes.

The appeals court criticized Judge Ross for his denial of rights and his tendency to express personal views as to the guilt of accused.

STREET CAR MEN GAIN

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—In an arbitration board has raised wages of street car men in this city and Worcester in this state. The management first declared that the lines would be abandoned if the men were granted, but the arbitrators treated this as baby talk.

ENJOIN MILK DRIVERS

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—Milk wagon drivers in this city organized and the more active were discharged. A court injunction has been issued to bar "and all others" from interfering with strikebreakers. The drivers have been forced to work seven days a week for $16.

LAW METHODS CHANGED BY ARBITRATION COURT

New York, June 21.—Simple arbitration methods as a substitute for the red tape and evasions of law is making headway among business men in this city.

Under an act passed in 1920, and signed by Governor Smith, awards by one of these arbitration courts is a proper judgment that can be enforced. The system is explained by men who are weary of the law's technicalities, the pleadings, postponements, costs and subterfuge.

Judge Moses H. Grossman, executive head of the Arbitration society of America, says that the new system of justice was not created to supplant the courts, but to co-operate with them. There are 26,000 cases on the calendars of the New York courts. An action filed today can not be reached within three years, and the total is mounting by thousands yearly. Practically all of these cases could be settled, says Judge Grossman, by New York arbitration law, within a few months, in Judge Grossman's opinion.

"It is open to all. You and another person have an honest difference of opinion about a transaction. Instead of taking it into the regular courts and with their unwieldly, complicated and tiresome formalities, you may bring it here and place it before the tribunal. In a little room, without publicity, an impartial judge, chosen by yourself and the other disputant—or appointed by us, if requested—will hear the facts on both sides and decide quickly, in line with the law, equity of pleadings, complaints, answers, demurrers or any of the other technicalities of the courts.

"You may take a week or a month to select your arbitrator or arbitrators. You may search the country until you find the integrity, intelligence and knowledge which insures a just decision.

"Then come into the tribunal and thresh it out without any haste. Then you may have the decision told you right there. The other person tells his story. You ask him any questions you wish. He answers what questions he wishes. The arbitrators ask questions. The tribunal has power to subpoena witnesses. A decision is made.

"Perhaps it all has taken only an hour or two. It has cost you for the services of the tribunal the sum of $10. There can be no further court costs, because the courts have finally held, in a test case, that the decisions of the tribunal, once you and your opponent have submitted your case to it, are final. When the award is confirmed, it becomes, under the law, a judgment of the supreme court, and the sheriff acts on it like any other judgment."

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TUNNEL EMPLOYES FORCED ON STRIKE

Denver, June 21.—Employes on the big Moffat tunnel, which will shorten the distance from Denver to the west, have been forced on strike because of unbearable work conditions.

The strikers say they are forced back into the tunnel before the gas from dynamite explosions has cleared. They complain a cracking headache called "powder," and is one of the most acute forms of headache known. The strikers also object to the food served them in the camps.

Efforts have been made to organize these workers, but Charles Leckenby, a member of the Moffat tunnel commission, assured trade unionists that conditions are so ideal organization is not necessary. In fact, declared Mr. Leckenby, if a union was formed there is nothing it could do.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS SMASH ALL RECORDS

New York, June 21.—For the second quarter of this year subsidiaries in the Standard oil groups will receive $40,699,592 in cash dividends. This is one of the largest "melons" ever cut among these stockholders. It compares with $34,975,867 in the first quarter of the year and with $36,311,201 in the corresponding quarter last year.

JAP ISSUE FADES

Washington, June 21.—Politics in America has crowded the Japanese question off the first page, and the public is now told that anti-United States feeling in the far east is subsiding.

The Japanese affected much wrath when congress insisted that it, and it alone, will decide the immigration question. Japan wanted to assist, as it has under the so-called "gentlemen's agreement."

Many Americans joined with Japan in guessing that the national honor of that country is affected, which can not be sustained by the facts. Calmer view has now state that the outcry of national honor was manufactured by business men.

Likewise, the Japanese government realizes the "national-honor" outcry has gone too far, as the United States has been demonstrating itself if the Japanese insist on debarring American goods.

Calmer view is being crowded to the back of newspapers and the reader is quietly informed that all the bubbub, in which many Americans joined, has quieted down.

BREAK AGREEMENT

Cincinnati, June 21.—The Eugene Berninghaus company has broken an agreement with the Metal Workers' union and declared for the anti-union shop. The firm handles barbers' supplies.

ENGINEERS TO MEET

Detroit, Mich., June 21.—The biennial convention of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers will be held in this city, beginning Monday, September 8.

BAKERS COMPROMISE DEMAND

Chicago, June 21.—Bakers have compromised their wage demand of $2 a week. The new rates call for an increase of $1.50. Nearly 900 workers are affected.

NEW YORK COURT ASKED TO BREAK ACTORS' UNION

New York, June 21.—The Actors' Equity association and theatrical managers have signed with Equity are being harassed by a handful of die-hard managers who would have the courts nullify the agreement. The die-hards are hoping the judiciary will do what they themselves have failed to accomplish.

Originally, the managers were united in an organization known as the Producing Managers' association. They assumed a hostile attitude toward Equity, and declared they would close their theaters unless they sign an agreement. The Shuberts, who control a majority of the theatrical ventures in this city, divided opposition to Equity by reaching an understanding with the actors. These managers, with actors, formed the Managers' Protective association.

The die-hards are being aided by a company "union" of actors that they formed five years ago. This "union" has every citizens' alliance phrase of 20 years ago artfully woven in its code.

Equity members have no fear of the final result of these court contests, as their membership of 10,000 is solid for Equity principles.

EDUCATION PLANS UPSET

New York, June 21.—The average child who has a radio today is gaining far more knowledge of the world than was possessed by the well-educated man of 50 years ago, Dr. A. Duncan Yokum of the University of Pennsylvania told university graduates at a dinner in this city.

Dr. Yokum said the radio, the motion picture and the automobile have turned established education methods topsy-turvy. Children, he said, have grasped the scientific construction of the radio in a way that amazes their parents.

"What educators must do now is to teach them how to apply all of this mass of real experience that is coming into their lives," said Dr. Yokum.

ANTIS HAVE NEW TERM

Trinidad, Colo., June 21.—Union busters in this city have coined a new term. Such deceptions as "open shop" and "American plan" have outlived their usefulness, and now the "Sons of Liberty" has been substituted.

The cardinal principal of the new organization is that every man should be encouraged to work for low wages, and it is a conspiracy if he be advised to the contrary.

STEREOTYPERS RAISE WAGES

Dayton, Ohio, June 21.—Stereotypers employed on local newspapers have raised wages $3 a week. The new rates are $45 for day work and $47 for night work.

CARPENTERS' UNION GROWS

Indianapolis, June 21.—The annual report of officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shows a membership increase of 29,375 the past year.